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Vienna, Auguſt 18.

OUR laſt Letters from the Camp before Belgrade, ſay the Turks were in a Manner beſieging Prince Eugene's Army, having ſurrounded his Camp with theirs, made Lines, and raiſed Batteries to play upon it. The Imperialiſts had made their Diſpoſitions anſwerably; and the two Armies were Cannonading and Bombarding each other. In the mean Time the Prince ſeizes ſuch Poſts as he thinks moſt proper to ſtreighten the numerous Garriſon, and propoſes to be Maſter of the Place before the End of this Month without a formal Siege; the Beſieged beginning to be in great Want of Proviſions, and our Artillery having done great Execution on the Lower Town and the Caſtle. Our Army is well ſupplied, by keeping open the Communication with the Danube. The Enemy's Army find it more difficult to ſubſiſt themſelves.

Dreſden, Aug. 25. The King of Poland has received a Letter from Colonel Schmettau, dated from the Field of Battle before Belgrade, the 16th of Auguſt, at two in the Afternoon; the Subſtance of which is as follows;

This Day has in all Likelyhood decided the Fate of the whole War. Prince Eugene has obtained a compleat Victory over the Turkiſh Army, the chief Particulars of which are theſe. The Enemy having ſince the 13th of Auguſt, carried on their Approaches towards our Camp with incredible Expedition, we were ſurpriz'd to ſee them on the 15th in ſeveral Places within 250 or 300 Paces of our Intrenchments; whereupon Prince Eugene took a Reſolution to move out and attack them on the 16th at Break of Day. The Orders being given, the Troops were diſpoſed in the following Manner; one half of the Cavalry, commanded by Field-Marſhal Palfi and the General of the Horſe Merci, made two Lines on the Right, and marched out before Midnight; the other half of the Cavalry, commanded by the Generals Martigni and Montecuculi, marched out at the ſame Time. The Foot, commanded in the Centre by Prince Alexander, on the Right by C. Maximilian Staremberg, and on the Left by General Harach, began to move out at Midnight; the firſt Line conſiſting of 30 Battallions, and the ſecond of 22. We formed juſt before the Ditch, with all poſſible Diligence, and as little Noiſe as we could; but the Enemy diſcovered what was doing before Day, and made a great Fire. At the firſt Break of Day the Cavalry on the Right was engaged with the Janiſaries and the Enemy's Horſe, and the Left and main Body engaged alſo ſoon after. A Fog fell, ſo thick that one could ſee but a very little Way before one; which occaſioned large Intervals between the Regiments in ſome Places, and in others the Line was doubled; by this Accident the Regiment of Foot of Alt-Wirtemberg, and that of Lobkowitz, ſuffered very much. However, the Turks were diſlodged from their Coupures, in forcing which Lieutenant-General Hauben and the Prince of Taxis were killed. The Battle began about Four a Clock, and by Five the Fog fell. Our Right poſſeſſed themſelves of a Battery of Mortars, and of another of Eight Cannon: Our Left took the great Battery which the Turks had raiſed on the Mountain, were beaten from it, and recovered it again. We advanced Step by Step againſt the Enemy, who made a terrible Fire. After a Diſpute of about ſix Hours, Victory began to declare for us, and then we puſhed the Enemy every where; the laſt Stand they made was at the great Battery, but after ſome Reſiſtance there they were all put to the Rout. They took their Flight through their Camp, and along the High-Road by which they had come to us, without rallying and making Head any more, leaving behind them their Camp, Baggage, Ammunition and Artillery. We do not ſuppoſe the Turks can bring any Force that can be called an Army into the Field again this Year, becauſe they have loſt all their Tents and every thing neceſſary for a Camp. Major General Bona is mortally wounded.

Vienna, Aug. 21. On the 19th in the Morning we received Letters from the Camp before Belgrade of the 13th, with Advice, that Prince Eugene had ordered a Redoubt at the Mouth of the Danowitz to be attack'd by Collonel Neubourg, who made himſelf Maſter of it, and put the Garriſon to the Sword, conſiſting of about 200 Turks. The 19th in the Evening Major General Hamilton arrived here from the Prince, with the News of his having attack'd the Turkiſh Army in their Intrenchments, and obtained an intire Victory over them; of which this Expreſs gives the following Account.

On the 14th and 15th Prince Eugene ordered a continual Firing to be made upon the Town, to make the Turks believe he deſigned to give an Aſſault to it: This Firing had ſo good an Effect, that it blew up their chief Magazine of Powder. But on the 15th in the Night he march'd a good Part of his Army out of the Lines, without being diſcovered by the Enemy, ſtretching his Troops along the two Rivers, he himſelf commanding the Left Wing towards the Danube, and General Palfi the Right towards the Save, leaving a ſtrong Body of Men in the Camp to obſerve the Garriſon. It was intended that both Wings ſhould attack at the ſame Time, before the Turks had any Notice of their Deſign; but while the Prince was forming, he heard great Firing on his Right, and found that General Palfi had already begun the Attack; upon which he was forced to attack likewiſe, it being then between four and five a Clock in the Morning of the 16th. The Janiſaries defended themſelves with great Bravery, and repulſed the Imperialiſts in their firſt Attack; but they returning a ſecond Time, beat the Turks from their firſt Intrenchment, and after having formed again, advanced regularly to the ſecond, without firing a Muſquet till they came within ten Paces of the Enemy. The Turks did not defend their ſecond Intrenchment ſo well as the firſt, ſo that the Imperialiſts made themſelves Maſters of it in leſs Time; and, in ſhort, beat them from all their Intrenchments one after another, as well as from ſeveral Coupures with which the Turks had fortified their Camp, though they gained them only one by one, the Turks making ſome Reſiſtance at each of them. The Imperialiſts having overcome all Difficulties, got into the Enemy's Camp; upon which the whole Turkiſh Army fled, and the Grand Vizier (as 'tis reported) one of the firſt. Their Camp is ſaid to be very rich, both in their Tents and Baggage, beſides vaſt Quantities of Ammunition of all Sorts, and 150 Pieces of Cannon. Though this Action laſted very long, the Number of Slain is not thought to be great in Proportion to the Length of the Fight; which is attributed to the Fog that was ſo thick that no Body could ſee ten Yards off, and 'tis ſuppoſed that the Garriſon, for the ſame Reaſon, made no Sally during the Battle. Prince Eugene is ſlightly wounded in the left Arm with a Musket-Ball that paſſed through his Sleeve: At the ſame Inſtant the Prince of Portugal had a Horſe ſhot under him. General Hauben, the two Generals Vehlen, the young Prince of Taxis, and young Count Palfi, are killed. The Marſhal Palfi is dangerouſly wounded. The Prince of Bevern, General Galbes, and Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, are likewiſe wounded, but not dangerouſly. General Hamilton came away from the Camp at Eight a Clock at Night, at which Time the Imperial Cavalry that went in Purſuit of the Turks was not come back. So that we are expecting the further Particulars of this Victory, which are to come by General Jorger, who is appointed to bring hither the Colours and Standards taken from the Enemy.

Bruſſels,